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Current-carrying capacity shall be derated for grouping and for operating temperature.

- (b) Main battery system. (1) The main battery compartment shall be isolated from the cab and passenger seating areas by a non-combustible barrier.
- (2) Battery chargers shall be designed to protect against overcharging.
- (3) If batteries are of the type to potentially vent explosive gases, the battery compartment shall be adequately ventilated to prevent the accumulation of explosive concentrations of these gases.
- (c) Power dissipation resistors. (1) Power dissipating resistors shall be adequately ventilated to prevent overheating under worst-case operating conditions as determined by the railroad.
- (2) Power dissipation grids shall be designed and installed with sufficient isolation to prevent combustion.
- (3) Resistor elements shall be electrically insulated from resistor frames, and the frames shall be electrically insulated from the supports that hold them.
- (d) Electromagnetic interference and compatibility. (1) The operating railroad shall ensure electromagnetic compatibility of the safety-critical equipment systems with their environment. Electromagnetic compatibility may be achieved through equipment design or changes to the operating environment.
- (2) The electronic equipment shall not produce electrical noise that affects the safe performance of train line control and communications or way-side signaling systems.
- (3) To contain electromagnetic interference emissions, suppression of transients shall be at the source wherever possible.
- (4) All electronic equipment shall be self-protected from damage or improper operation, or both, due to high voltage transients and long-term overvoltage or under-voltage conditions. This includes protection from both power frequency and harmonic effects as well as protection from radio frequency signals into the microwave frequency range.

§238.227 Suspension system.

On or after November 8, 1999—

- (a) All passenger equipment shall exhibit freedom from hunting oscillations at all operating speeds. If hunting oscillations do occur, a railroad shall immediately take appropriate action to prevent derailment. For purposes of this paragraph, hunting oscillations shall be considered lateral oscillations of trucks that could lead to a dangerous instability.
- (b) All passenger equipment intended for service above 110 mph shall demonstrate stable operation during prerevenue service qualification tests at all operating speeds up to 5 mph in excess of the maximum intended operating speed under worst-case conditions—including component wear—as determined by the operating railroad.
- (c) Nothing in this section shall affect the requirements of part 213 of this chapter as they apply to passenger equipment as provided in that part.

§ 238.229 Safety appliances—general.

- (a) Except as provided in this part, all passenger equipment continues to be subject to the safety appliance requirements contained in Federal statute at 49 U.S.C. chapter 203 and in Federal regulations at part 231 of this chapter.
- (b) Except as provided in this part, FRA interprets the provisions in part 231 of this chapter that expressly mandate that the manner of application of a safety appliance be a bolt, rivet, or screw to mean that the safety appliance and any related bracket or support used to attach that safety appliance to the equipment shall be so affixed to the equipment. Specifically, FRA prohibits the use of welding as a method of attachment of any such safety appliance or related bracket or support. A "safety appliance bracket or support" means a component or part attached to the equipment for the sole purpose of securing or attaching of the safety appliance. FRA does allow the welded attachment of a brace or stiffener used in connection with a mechanically fastened safety appliance. In order to be considered a "brace" or "stiffener," the component or part shall not be necessary for the attachment of the safety appliance to the equipment and is used solely to provide